

We wonder how many Southern Statesmen would be willing to travel around the circuit with Mr. Hayes now and stand sponsor for his integrity of purpose and justice to the South. Times, however, change and men with them.

Editors and publishers in South Carolina should not fail to attend the State Press Association meeting in Spartanburg on the 11th of June next. In addition to the social features of the meeting, the members will be offered very fine excursions over the Air Line and Spartanburg & Asheville railroads.

It is rumored that the President was put into his retiring mood by the promise on the part of the Republicans that he shall be re-nominated for President next year. He must have had some very strong inducement offered to make him place himself in such untenable positions, and to show his own inconsistency so clearly.

Mr. Hayes has appointed Hon. George W. McCrary, his Secretary of War, to a vacant Circuit Judgeship out West, and Mr. McCrary has accepted. He considers a salary of six thousand dollars a year for life better than one of eight thousand a year until Mr. Hayes' term ends, with the chances of having to turn the war office over to some Democrat at that time. He is a wise man.

Mr. Hayes does not want another term as President his friends say, but if the country demands his services again, in order to express the approbation of the American people of his course on the veto, he would consider it his duty to make the sacrifice. The country ought certainly to be safe when it has so many distinguished citizens willing to sacrifice their individual interests for their country.

Gen. J. Z. George, who has been recently elected Chief Justice of Mississippi, was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of that State at the time of its redemption from secession, and was the originator and organizer of the system of campaign which has gone into political history as the "Mississippi Plan." Gen. George is a man of fine abilities, and is said to possess rare attainments as a lawyer.

We are pleased to note the fact that Hon. J. C. Sheppard, Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, was married on last Thursday evening to Miss Helen Wallace, daughter of Judge Wm. D. Wallace, of Union. Mr. Sheppard has achieved great distinction for a man of his years, and as a lawyer and as a politician, but we are sure he will estimate his matrimonial success as the most fortunate and important one of his life. We wish him and his long, happy and prosperous life.

The Grand Jury of Wilkes County, Georgia, recommends to the Legislature the passage of a law requiring magistrates to pass an examination as to fitness before receiving an appointment, in order that none but suitable and competent men may be appointed to this important office, which is too often filled by men totally unfit for the position. The idea is not a bad one by any means, and its application to other States than Georgia would, to say the least of it, not injure the public service.

If the Democrats have back-bone enough to maintain the interests of the country, there need be no fears of being outvoted, for they have the House for two years longer, and the Senate is safe for at least six years. Hence the starve-out policy would be a very formidable one. The radicals are not apt to advise the Democrats to a course to help us, and yet there are hundreds of sensible Democrats who advocate passing the appropriation bills, when that is exactly what every Republican paper is advising them to do.

The New York Herald is very caustic upon the course of Speaker Randall in opposing the appropriation bills, and advises the Democrats to adjourn, in spite of the Speaker's views, before the first of June. The condemnation of the Herald originates in the fact that Mr. Randall is what it is pleased to term a "last-ditcher," meaning that he is in favor of fighting the radicals to the very last on the appropriations. Speaker Randall is an accomplished politician, and it would not be unsafe to follow him in this matter. He realizes the fact that all the harm that can be done the Democracy has been done by having the extra session, and now we want a victory over radical obstinacy in order to regain what we have lost. The Herald would be a very dangerous adviser for the Democracy, as it has no principles, and would therefore, if in earnest, be more apt to give bad than good advice.

One of the most strikingly pointed speeches of the Senatorial session has been that of Senator Vance, of North Carolina, who summed up the Republican doctrine of elections in this country as follows:

"Elections shall be free, if we have to surround the polls with bayonets. They shall be according to State laws, if we have to overawe the civil authorities by force to have our way. They shall be pure, if it takes John Davenport and every criminal in our cities to give them purity. They shall be conducted without the appearance of violence, if artillery has to be trained on every ballot box; and they shall be fair, if we have to arrest every man offering to vote the Democratic ticket. Unless we can use the army at the polls to count in the next President, we will abandon the defense of the country."

The wit and force of the ex-Governor of the old North State is destined to make him a prominent and useful member of the Senate. He is a wise, prudent and strong man, an eloquent debater and ready speaker, who will give the Senate an original and earnest style of discussion, which will require attention from all parties, and cause men to think over the true issues presented. We wish every Southern State had such Representatives as Vance in both the House and the Senate.

General Sheridan is not pleased with the United States Court decision with reference to the rights of Indians in the case of "Standing Bear" and party. His opinion of it is that it is absurd and non-sensical, and he announces that he will not obey it until sustained by the Supreme Court. It is not expected that General Sheridan knows much about law, and therefore his estimate of the decision will not shake the confidence of any of its advocates in the correctness of the principles it enunciates. Neither is the declaration of Gen. Sheridan that he will not obey it at all surprising or inconsistent. He is a Republican, and as that party is a lawless party, he is perfectly consistent in refusing to obey law, and deciding for himself whether the Courts expound the Constitution and acts of Congress correctly. It would not be worth while for the Republican party to advocate a strong government if its members did not prove their faith by their words. Gen. Sheridan in his position shows the country what the true attitude of the radical party is. It proposes to make the military superior to the judiciary.

An interesting suit has just terminated in Virginia in which the United States was plaintiff and ex-Gov. Wm. Smith, of Virginia, was defendant. The subject matter of the suit grew out of the payment of Gov. Smith's salary of five thousand dollars for one year, in advance, in gold, in 1865, before the time when the Union army captured Richmond and the effects of the State government. It was contended for the United States that the gold was the property of the insurgent State of Virginia, and that Gov. Smith had no rightful authority to perform the functions of Governor after the overthrow of such government, and having no authority to act in such capacity he was not entitled to receive any compensation therefor, and should refund the overplus of the payment made him to the United States as the conqueror of the insurgent State to which the gold belonged. This was a test case, and if the government succeeded all of the officers of the government of Virginia in 1865 would have been proceeded against. At the conclusion of the testimony, Judge Hughes charged the jury to the effect that if they believed from the evidence that the defendant was *de facto* Governor of the *de facto* government of Virginia, which held authority in the State for some time previous to April, 1865, and that he was acting in performance of his duties as such Governor on the 24 of April, 1865, when he received the five thousand dollars in gold which is the subject of the suit, it was defendant's duty after that date, as Governor, to continue the performance of his duties over the territory of Virginia for the necessary purposes of civil government, to wit: preservation of life and property, peace and order and the due administration of the laws of civil society until such territory as he was in at any time fell under the sway of the conquering power, to wit: on the ninth day of May, 1865, provided he gave no aid in doing so to the enemies of the United States, after the ninth of April, 1865. The jury was further instructed that for so long a time as the defendant was engaged as above described, he was entitled to a pro rata allowance of salary, and is also entitled to such proper disbursements as he made during said period of such service, all to be credited upon the amount sued for. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. A motion for a new trial in the case has been noted, and it will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which will doubtless sustain the finding below. Judge Hughes is not making much reputation as a Judge among the bloody shirt radicals, but nevertheless the country will very soon learn, if it has not already discovered the fact, that he is a very able and impartial Judge.

A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

The subjoined letter of Secretary Sherman is said to have been written to a prominent war Democrat of New York, and shows clearly that he has presidential aspirations, and thinks that he will be able to poll a considerable vote, even among the Democrats. The Secretary says:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, "WASHINGTON, May 10, 1870." "DEAR SIR—Your personal letter of the 6th is received. I assure you that, though very much hurried while I was in New York, I contributed to the appointment of time and place to see you, but there was no address upon your card and I did not know where to send you word.

"My movement to start me as a candidate for Governor of Ohio was nearly sensational, and while it would have been very heartily responded to in Ohio and no doubt would be successful in the sense that I could be elected Governor, it would not be wise for me to entertain it, but to assert and maintain the supremacy of national authority to the full extent of all the powers conferred by the constitution. This, as I understand it, is the Jacksonian as well as the Republican view of national powers.

"You see my general ideas would lead me to lean greatly upon the war Democrats and soldiers in the service who have been influenced by political events since the war, and to withhold support from the Republican party.

"The true issue for 1880 is national supremacy in national matters, honest money and an honest dollar.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Thus he has declined the nomination for Governor of Ohio, which he thinks was in his reach, and which other people think was not, because he wishes a better place. As Governor of Ohio his chances would not be any better for President than they are as Secretary of the Treasury, and therefore he proposes to hold his present position rather than run the risk of getting tabled by being defeated in the gubernatorial race. His platform, as announced in this letter, will be all that the Republicans desire. He is a

hard money, gold basis man, favors a strong government, and the protection of the war measures. Taken all together, there are but two obstacles in his road to the Presidency. The first is that he cannot get the Republican nomination, and the second is that he could not get votes enough to elect him if he was nominated. In consequence of these difficulties, we have arrived at the conclusion that the Hon. John Sherman will not be the next President.

FISH IN SAVANNAH RIVER.

For the past two or three years there has been a very great scarcity of fish in the Savannah River and its tributaries, and almost no shad at all, which has been attributed to the canal dam near Augusta, Ga., and has been the occasion of very general complaints on the part of citizens of the Savannah valley in both Georgia and South Carolina. The matter is now attracting very warm and earnest attention from our Georgia friends, who are calling on the Legislature of that State for an examination and action. The last issue of the *Ellerston Gazette* says:

Without a practical knowledge of the facts complained of, we know this much: That if the obstructions at Augusta are what they are claimed to be, the General Assembly is vested with ample authority to remove the cause of complaint. Not only is this true, but it is a duty which every Republican Legislature owes to its constituents to firmly and unyieldingly advocate and secure such investigation into the matter as would leave no doubt as to the truth or falsity of the complaint, and prevent the further action of the complainants. In the meantime we exhort the people interested throughout this section of the State to keep this question in constant agitation until it shall become of such importance as shall prevent its being ignored by our law makers in the future.

The *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* admits that there is every reason to believe that few shad can pass the dam at Augusta, but vindicates the action of the Canal Company in this closing of the River on the ground that they had the right to do so under the law, and gives to the Canal Company the following wholesome advice, which they will probably find it to their advantage to adopt and carry out: "In our opinion the proper course for the City Council to pursue is to investigate the charge made by the citizens of the river counties, and, if found true, to remedy the mischief as far as it is in their power to do so."

The Mayor of Augusta claims that there are five openings in the dam, each twenty feet wide, and that the scarcity of shad is not caused by the dam, but by a failure of the supply. This might have some weight if there was the failure elsewhere, but, despite the Mayor's assertion, there have been a great many shad in other no more favored waters than the Savannah, while it has had comparatively none. There is room for the complaint, and something should be done about it. If the State of Georgia does not remedy this matter, then we think the Legislature of South Carolina should investigate the charter granted by our Legislature, in the days of Radicalism, under which the abutment of the dam was constructed on this side of the River. We want more fish in this part of the State, and will join our Georgia contemporaries in calling for a remodeling of the dam at Augusta, so as to give the shad and other fish a freer course up the River. It is the duty of the Legislature of each State to enact such additional legislation as may be necessary to open up this and all other large streams to the migration of the finny tribe.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

The Warner Silver Bill has been passed by a vote of 114 to 96 in the House of Representatives, with the provisions of which the following synopsis is furnished by a telegram from Washington: "It fixes the weight of the standard silver dollar at 412 grains; authorizes owners of silver bullion to deposit the same at any mint to be formed in New York, or at the Treasury, and charges for coinage such bullion the difference between its market value in New York and the legal tender value of the coin; makes subsidiary silver coin exchangeable at the Treasury for legal tender money to the amount of twenty dollars; makes standard silver dollars legal tender in all payments at their nominal value; requires the Treasury to pay out silver coin without discrimination, the same as gold coin, in liquidation of all kinds of coin obligations against the government; authorizes the issue of certificates to depositors of gold or silver coin or bullion; also authorizes the issue of certificates representing coin in the public debt, and of interest on the public debt, both classes of certificates to be receivable in payment of duties on imports; certificates for bullion deposited are to be for its average market value in coin of like metal during the preceding year; New York and San Francisco gold and silver bullion deposited is to be coined to the full capacity of the mints in coin of like metal other coinage, and if the bullion deposited exceeds the capacity of the mints to coin it, the Treasury is to purchase sufficient silver bullion to coin to that amount. The act also provides for the construction of the coinage of silver except into the silver dollar.

The advocates of the gold standard opposed this bill with all their might, and it will require a lengthy debate in the Senate to secure a vote on it there, after which, if it should pass, it is more than likely that it will be vetoed by the President, who is known to be controlled very largely by the large banking interests of the commercial centers. Now that the bill making the silver dollar a legal tender has passed, the opponents of the measure are seeking practically to avoid its force by a failure to coin it, and unless some similar legislation as that sketched above is enacted, the ill effects of a premature and forced resumption will yet be very disastrous to all except the banking interests of the whole country. The bill as above passed is only liable to one objection that we can perceive, which is that under the general privileges it confers foreigners might drain the country of gold by a general deposit of silver bullion. This, however, might easily be remedied by an amendment, which we hope the Senate will insert, prohibiting foreigners from obtaining the privilege. The bill confers, then if the gold in circulation should be carried out of the country it would be because the advantages of trade make it expedient for American importers to pay in gold. By adopting the silver standard we ensure a fixed and steady value to

our currency, and at the same time provide a medium of exchange, which is sufficiently abundant to prevent jobbers and speculators from oppressing the people by manipulations of its value. Those who desire to maintain the resumption of specie payments with the future advantages it is to bestow, will find it necessary to adopt some such scheme as that given above, for if they do not the popular cry against resumption and the troubles that will ensue will be so great, and the influence of the people so powerful, that resumption will be endangered if not repulsed. The provisions of the above bill are calculated to reach the necessities of the case without injury to the rights of any class of our citizens.

The New York Herald is urging the Southern Democrats to force the passage of the appropriation bills and an adjournment of Congress on the ground that the South is held responsible for the proceedings of Congress, and, further, to show that there is no truth in the rumor that the South wants to starve the army officers into resignation in order to fill their places with ex-Confederate brigadiers. This is an insult to the South conveyed in the form of friendly advice. The Herald knows too well that the present conflict is one of constitution and law against usurpation and force, which threatens the very foundations of our national government. The South is in a large measure responsible for the course of the Democratic party, but as long as that course is one in support of law and free government, there is no reason to be either ashamed or afraid of that responsibility. Whenever the Republicans have been driven into a corner they have shouted the South is responsible, and timid Congressmen from this section have invariably beaten a hasty retreat, and yielded the advantage within their grasp if they had only possessed nerve enough to press on to take it. We think the Herald's advice to the South to back down is not good advice. We have already backed out two or three times, and the Republicans will continue to use this charge as long as the South submits to be coerced by it. The South did not bring on these complications. The fight is one in the interest of the liberties of the whole country, and therefore, while we do not think the South should be active in the matter of resisting the appropriations, yet we are equally of opinion that we should not force the Northern and Western Democrats into another retreat as disastrous as the one we drove them into in the last Presidential contest by advocating the compromise. We should let the North and West settle the predicament the party is in. They produced it, and they should be required to stand up to them, and should do it. The continued talk about the Northern Democrats being untrue to the South may do no harm, but it will not in the opinion of our people justify us in pursuing such a course as will give the Republicans the vantage ground. We are in the trouble, and though we may have been injudicious in beginning it, there is no room to turn back. The measures proposed are good for the whole country, and should be perfected. It has come to a pitched battle between Radicalism, and on the result of this fight will turn the next election. We must win or lose all hope of the next Presidency, and therefore we should, as Mr. Edmunds would say, have it out here and now. If Southern Congressmen will listen to Democratic papers they will be in better business than being frightened by Radical organs.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON FUTURES.

The question of cotton futures has been before the Supreme Court of North Carolina which decided that "money advanced to cover losses sustained by speculations in cotton futures can be recovered out of the party for whom he advanced the money, and that, where the form of the contract for future delivery has nothing inherent in it to show that no real delivery was intended, it cannot be held to be void as against public policy as a wager of bet. If all of our Supreme Courts would render the same decision, except the latter portion, which practically annuls the first, it would result in very good to the farming community. To decide, however, that if the contract has nothing in it to show that no real delivery was intended, is either to avoid the question presented, or to fail in understanding the remedy for the evil. No contract would be drawn in this foolish manner as to exhibit the transaction as a wager of bet. If it is unlawful to contract for the future delivery of cotton as a speculation, without any intention of a real delivery, it should also be unlawful to attempt to avoid the illegality by reducing the contract to writing. If the contract is illegal, as being against public policy, then that illegality could be established either by the contract itself, or by independent testimony. If the sales of cotton for futures could be stopped, it would undoubtedly enhance the value of the cotton crop, for it is now regulated, not by supply and demand, but by the speculations indulged before the crop is made.

Chief Justice Waite and Judge Bond, after hearing argument in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad cases, decided not to interfere with the appointment of General Connor as Receiver of that Road, and also rendered the following decision in the Blue Ridge case:

This case coming on to be heard under the supervisory jurisdiction of this court, ordered that the order of the District Court be modified as follows: That the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company under its purchase takes nothing more than R. K. Scott took under his purchase at the sale of the Blue Ridge Railroad at auction; and that as R. K. Scott was trustee for the bondholders of the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company, so the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company is but the trustee for said bondholders. Further ordered, that the case be remanded to the District Court with the direction that any deed in conveyance made of the said Blue Ridge Railroad to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company shall contain clauses and provisions to this effect.

It was also ordered in the South Carolina Railroad case that the Receiver be authorized to extend the road to the water's edge, provided that not more than \$35,000 shall be expended in such extension.

During his recent sojourn in Charleston Corbin was taken on a bail visit, at the instance of the Attorney General of this State, in a civil suit for \$24,000. The origin of the suit is as follows: In 1875 the State retained Corbin to prosecute a claim against a phosphate mining company for phosphate royalty due the State. A judgment for \$28,000 was rendered and Corbin paid into the State Treasury \$206, retaining the balance, which he claimed as counsel fees. The State purposes to allow him only \$3,000 and expenses, which was the award of a referee, as his fee, and the present suit against him was instituted for \$24,000. Corbin gave satisfactory bond to answer the suit and abide the process of the court. This little episode of his first visit may cause the ex-District Attorney to realize the change that has come over the State since he left it, and will probably induce him to reconsider that threat about coming back here to live.

It is said that D. T. Corbin threatens to locate in Charleston again to engage in the practice of law, together with such devilment as he may be able to get into if his nomination to be Chief Justice of Utah is not confirmed. This is a powerful argument in favor of his prompt confirmation, but under the circumstances we prefer having him return to South Carolina rather than see the United States judiciary, as bad as it is, disgraced by the elevation of such a man to a judgeship even in a territory.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Deaths from our State Exchanges.

Albion Courier Journal: There are now fifty-five persons on the poor list of Aiken County. The turning farm of the county commissioners have determined to buy a piece of land somewhere near town, and will build a poorhouse on it, and are now taking steps in that direction.

Albion Courier Journal: A difficulty occurred a few days ago on the turning farm of Owen Alderman, near Langley, which resulted in one of the hands getting a couple of loads of small shot. The unfortunate man was painfully though not seriously wounded.

Abbeville Press and Banner: Green Callahan, a respectable colored man of the Bordeaux section, was in town, last Saturday, paying taxes. He is now the sole owner of 640 acres of land, which is assessed at \$2,800, which was bought and paid for since the war. He has done this and supported a large family. Let us hear no more of the unprofitableness of farming, and the evils of secession.

Abbeville Medium: A note including Monday the county treasurer had issued two hundred and sixty-one receipts and collected more than \$3,000 in taxes. *Theriot Bulletin:* Heavy rains fell throughout the State last week. Farmers complained of the excessive fall of water, and the crops were stopped for a short time. Crop prospects are generally good. The vicinity of Richland was visited with a hail storm on last Friday, which did some damage. Mr. J. Martin McDaniel was one of the principal sufferers. His cotton in some places was so badly injured as to necessitate replanting.

Theriot Bulletin: There was no meeting of stock holders of the Charleston and Lenoir Railroad Company, at Newton, on the 15th instant, a majority of the stock not having been represented. On Wednesday about \$3,000 of the Lenoir and York River Railroad stock was collected. Since the first of the year there have been received at the railroad depots of Chester 1,338 tons guano and acids. The receipts last year, we are informed, were something more than 1,200 tons, showing an increase in favor of this year of 400 tons.

Edgefield Monitor: A severe hail storm passed over the Turkey Creek section on Saturday last, doing considerable damage to the crops. At the annual meeting of the Edgefield Agricultural Society, held in the Court House on the 8th of May, Capt. Lewis Jones was unanimously elected president, and M. A. Markert, Gen. M. W. Gary, S. W. Nicholson, R. F. Mays, A. J. Norris and Dr. J. W. Hill, directors for the ensuing year.

Kershaw Gazette: Several portions of this country, near Camden, were visited by hail storms on last Saturday evening. No damage to crops was done. The total value of the taxable property in the county is \$1,680,891, upon which is assessed for all purposes a tax of \$24,544.21. The average value of lands in Kershaw county, outside of Camden, is \$1.80 per acre.

Laurens Review: Mad dogs cause much consternation throughout certain sections of the county. Several fatal cases of pneumonia are reported in the Taxahaw region. Mr. J. E. Bailey had twelve mad dogs, one of which he had a hog last week. "Bud" was in the corn and cut worms in the corn all over the county. The recent rains have been a blessing to the cotton, while corn is looking one, having been ploughed out and the grass taken away. The warm sun is drawing it up rapidly. *Charleston News and Courier:* Friday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, Mr. H. Berkman went into his room, and found his clothing and dry goods store, 553 King street, and lay down as he has been in the habit of doing. The attention of members of his family being attracted by the noise of the door, they entered, and found him lying on the floor, apparently dead. Physicians were immediately sent for, but one arrived only in time to see the patient die. A paper which had contained morphia, found near him told the cause of his sudden death. There is no explanation offered by the doctor, the deceased having, so far as is known, given no one reason to anticipate it. Mr. Berkman was a native of Wocke, Poland, and came to this city in 1850.

Pickens Sentinel: Corn is scarcer in this section at this time than we have known it for several years, and sells readily at 75 cents cash, or one dollar on time. The wheat crop in this section is promising, and if no disaster befalls it, breadstuffs may decline somewhat when the crop is harvested. The area sown is as large as usual. Good seasons of rain have fallen in this section, and cotton, corn and the crops of vegetation have been greatly benefited thereby.

Orangeburg Democrat: The wheat crop is being harvested and the largest in this county for years. There is an unusual amount of business among the citizens of our town for the season of the year. The county treasurer has thus far collected \$1,374.85 of the current taxes.

Orangeburg Times: A salmon 51 inches long was caught in a trap by H. Livingston, at Colonel D. Livingston's mill, on Big Bear creek, on Tuesday morning. Is this the largest salmon placed in the river by the fish commission?

Darlington News: Small grain crops are reported as generally very good in this county. A hail storm visited the mill on Big Bear creek, on Tuesday morning, passing over both Florence and Society Hill, and damaging young corn and cotton very seriously in some places. The Timmonsville people are getting ready to start for Washington. They want to see the Congressional elephant.

Florence Times: On last Thursday during the heavy rain storm the barn and corn of Mr. Roddin Lewis were struck by lightning. One horse was killed and another injured. The Rev. John G. Law having been called to the pastorate of the Darlington Church, S. C., has entered upon his duties, and has been welcomed with a view to becoming his pastor. *Winnabow News:* County Treasurer Davis has collected about two thousand dollars. The wheat in a good deal being injured by rust, but a county deal will be made to purchase the wheat.

Newberry Herald: Mr. James Lester, who lives near the old Croft Mill, has discovered gold on his place. In a place about six feet square and six deep he got several dollars' worth of the precious metal. He has sent on for a practical miner to come and examine the mine. The wheat crop is not good, but oats look fine, and the stand of cotton is not good, so much died out. Corn looks well. The Y. M. C. A. celebrated their anniversary on Sunday last. The report of the president shows collections for the year of \$135.50.

Spartanburg Herald: The Spartan Rifles have invited Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, to address the military on the day of the review on the 1st of July. Mr. J. E. Bryce, one of our cotton merchants, has bought over 10,000 bales of cotton since last September, and is still buying. We have had rain enough for the last few days. The crops are reported to be very promising, but the grass is also growing rapidly.

A SKETCH OF CONKLING.—Col. James R. Randall, the poet-editor—the author of "Maryland, My Maryland," and now member of the staff of the *Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Constitutionalist* in Washington at present as staff correspondent of his paper, and is writing from the national capital some remarkably interesting letters. In one of the latest of these he pictures the leading New York Senator, and does so interestingly that we reproduce part of his sketch as follows:

"I had never before heard Mr. Conkling in a set speech, and it must be conceded that he is a most formidable adversary. Had he not been the statesman John McCallough would have had to take a back seat. Had he studied for the ministry, Mr. Beecher would have had a hard struggle for supremacy in pulpit oratory. He is a large man, eminently handsome and distinguished looking. Nothing can exceed the awkwardness of his walk. Carpet-bag Spencer used to call it "gandering." This is not perceived when he is speaking from his place in the Senate, but is modulated with astonishing skill and of the noblest compass, so his gestures are the perfection of art. His language is precise and dramatic, as if intended for an essay in *Blackwood*. I think it is too stiff and grandiose. He rose to something akin to the sublime when he turned upon Voorhees, to read him, and suddenly dropped into pathos, and, in mingling phrase, "pettered out" into an legal analysis that seemed to be more for the purpose of confusing than stating of "the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" than anything else. But Mr. Conkling is a dangerous foe, and the Democrat who encounters him should be armed at all points, master of himself and his subject, and as eloquent as wise. Of all the Democratic Senators, Mr. Hill is the one best fitted to battle with him, and I think the Georgian is the one man more particularly that this extraordinary man is not anxious to provoke."

THE EXODUS.—At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars (colored) in Greenville the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the subject of emigration from these Southern States of the American Union, on the part of the colored citizen, is one of grave import and vitally affecting their dearest interests. And whereas this question deserves the earnest consideration of this Grand Lodge of Good Templars, inasmuch as said society is composed of the colored population, who are fully acquainted with and suffering in common with their brethren in all these Southern States of the Union the privations complained of. Therefore, with an abiding confidence in the justice of Almighty God, in whose hands are the destinies of nations, and in firm reliance on the wisdom of His righteous providence, and in perfect sympathy with our brethren, we desire to proclaim the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge of Good Templars, in session assembled, that a hasty migration on the part of the colored population of this State at this juncture is both injudicious and unwise.

LADIES, READ THIS.

THE STEAM COOKER which I have been advertising is recommended by the following housekeepers who have purchased: once my advertisement first appeared:

MR. SEEL—Dear Sir: I have found your "Steam Cooker" to give perfect satisfaction in all the cooking I do in rice and hominy it is a decided saving, as the whole of these articles leave the vessel without caking and the usual waste. Yours truly, Mrs. A. B. TOWERS & CO.

MR. L. H. SEEL—Dear Sir: I am happy to say that the "Steam Cooker" purchased by you has given entire satisfaction. It cooks admirably, and is a desirable addition to the culinary department of the house. Mrs. G. F. TOLLY.

MR. L. H. SEEL—Dear Sir: I have used the "Steam Cooker," and take pleasure in stating that it gives entire satisfaction. Would not be without it. Mrs. L. P. SMITH.

MR. L. H. SEEL—Dear Sir: I am successfully using your "Steam Cooker" two months, and I can recommend it to all housewives. Mrs. LETIE F. RUSSELL.

MR. L. H. SEEL—Dear Sir: I would advise every lady to buy one of your "Steam Cookers." Baker, Owen and Kerosene Stove at the following:

MR. L. H. SEEL—Dear Sir: We are using your "Steam Cooker," and are delighted with it. Mrs. W. G. WATSON.

MR. L. H. SEEL—Dear Sir: I am using your "Steam Cooker," and I would not be without it. Mrs. A. B. BOWDEN.

A NEW AND VALUABLE COOK STOVE.

I also have for sale the new KEROSENE COOK STOVE, which is a very economical and convenient culinary arrangement for cooking generally that can be found anywhere. It is made of sheet iron, is perfectly safe, and works admirably. It will afford pleasure to have you call and examine it, and to see it in operation. I have made a practical test of it, and can present inducements to try this arrangement. I will sell a Kerosene Cook Stove at the following:

Extraordinary Low Prices: No. 2 at \$7.00; No. 3 at \$10.50; No. 3 at \$12.00. Call and see me in West End of Waverly House, Anderson, S. C.

MOORE & ALLEN, Plaintiffs Attorneys.

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